

A Revised Status of *Anacampsis lugens* Caradja, 1920 (Lepidoptera, Gelechiidae)

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Abstract *Anacampsis lugens* Caradja synonymized with *populella* (Clerk) by Park (1996) was reexamined and is confirmed to be a good species.

Key words *Anacampsis lugens*, stat. rev., Gelechiidae, Lepidoptera

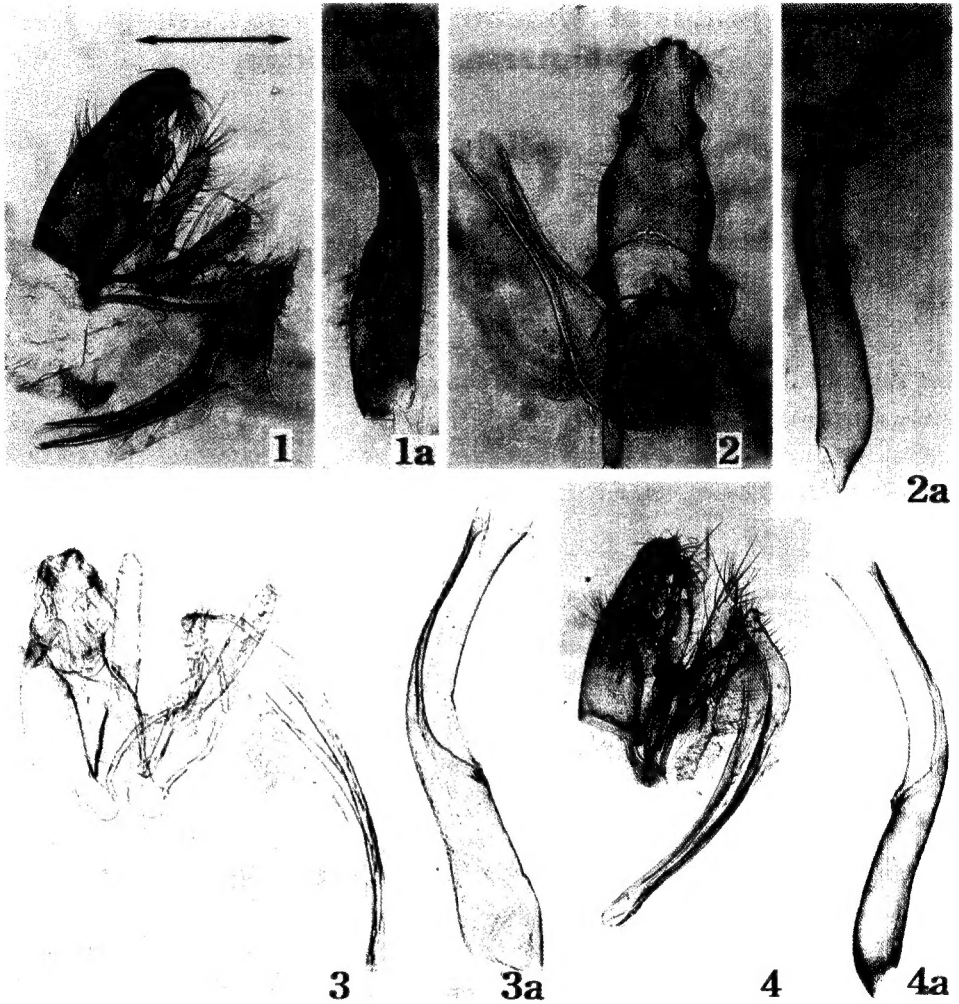
In the previous review on "the type-specimens of Gelechiidae described by Caradja (1920)", Park (1996) synonymized *Anacampsis lugens* Caradja with *A. populella* (Clerk). However, based on the reexamination of the genitalia of the type specimens, it is confirmed that it was due to the misidentification. I wish to express my sincere thanks to Dr. Mihai Stanescu, "Grigore Antipa" National Museum of Natural History, Bucharest, Romania, who kindly sent me the genital preparation of the types of the *lugens* Caradja, which was previously dissected by K. Sattler, for this study, and Dr. L. Gozamny and Mr. A. Ku, in the Hungarian Museum of Natural History, Budapest, Hungary, for their help in the examination of some related European species in their collection.

***Anacampsis lugens* (Caradja, 1920), stat. rev.**

Tachyptilia lugens Caradja, 1920, Dt. ent. Z. Iris 34: 105 (TL: Kazakevicha, Siberia, Russia).

Anacampsis lugens; Park, 1988, synonymized with *populella* Clerk, 1760 by Park (1996).

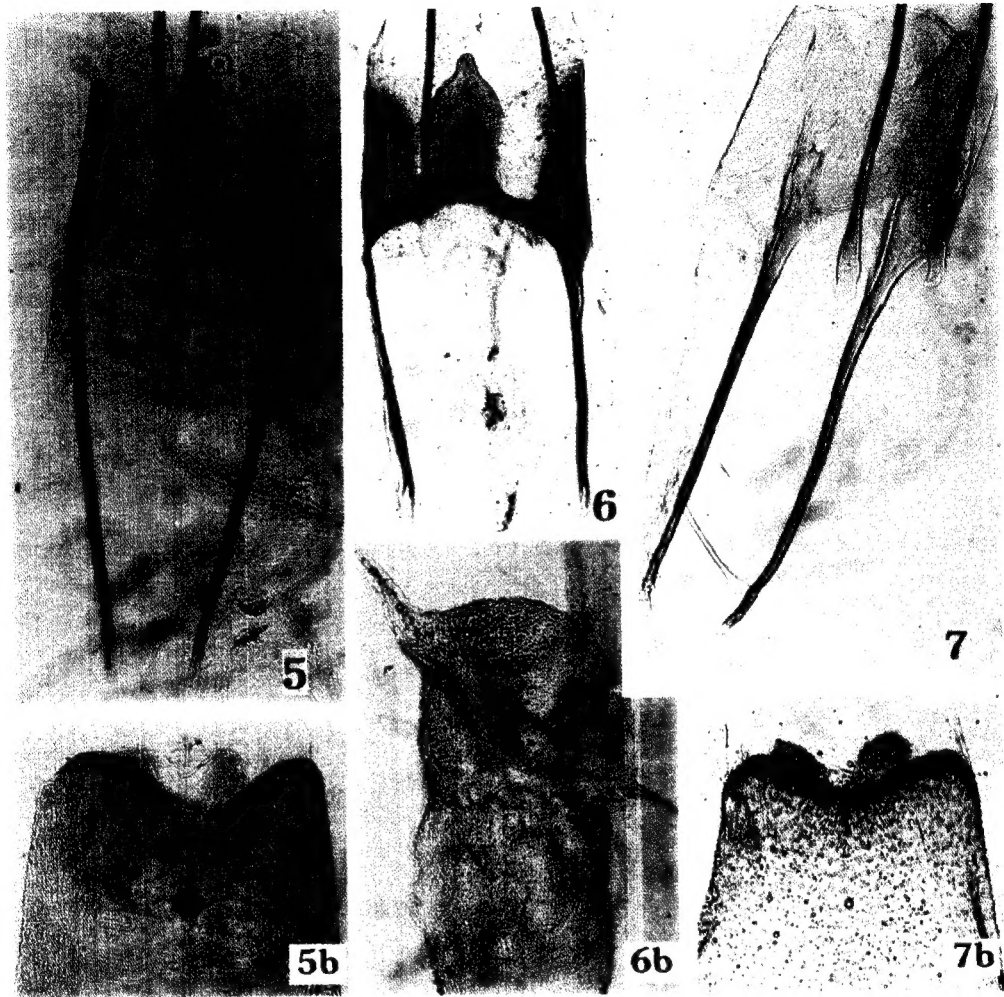
In the previous review on the type-specimens of Gelechiidae described by Caradja in 1920 (Park, 1996), I synonymized *Anacampsis lugens* Caradja with *A. populella* (Clerk, 1760), based on the result of the examination of the genitalia prepared by Sattler (the lectotype, gen. prep. no. 633c/Sattler and an allotype, gen. slide no. 633d/Sattler). Since its synonymization, I have seriously considered the status of the species, and reexamined their genital preparations, which was loaned from Dr. Mihai Stanescu, "Grigore Antipa" National Museum of Natural History, Bucharest, Romania. From the result of the reexamination of them, I confirmed that this species is more closely related to *A. blatariella* (Hubner, 1796), rather than *A. populella* (Clerk), and it also can be easily separated from them by the male and female genital character as follows.



Figs 1-4. Male genitalia and aedeagus (a): 1 & 1a, *Anacampsis populella* Clerk, Wien, in HMNH, gen. slide no. 166/Ku; 2 and 2a, *A. lugens* Caradja, lectotype, gen. prep. no. 633/Sattler; 3 & 3a, *A. lugens* Caradja, Mt. Changbai-shan, N China, gen. slide no. 4702; 4 & 4a, *A. blatariella* Hubner, Wien, in HMNH, gen. slide no. 167/Ku.

Male genitalia (Figs 2, 2a). The male genitalia of *lugens* Caradja can be easily separable from those of *populella* Clerk (Figs 1, 1a) by the length of valva (much shorter than tegumen+uncus, about 2/3 in length) and aedeagus (more stout and shorter). However, this species is very similar to *A. blatariella* and hardly distinguishable from the latter. Distinguishable characters are the valva of *A. lugens* almost reach to apex of the uncus, whereas not reach to the apex in the latter, and the aedeagus is longer than that of *blatariella*, relative to the size of genitalia, and more strongly bent at middle than the latter.

Female genitalia (Fig. 6, 6a). The hat-shaped tergal plate beyond the 7th segment can be a good separable character from that of *A. populella* (see Park, 1988), which is not triangular in the latter. The



Figs 5-6. Female genitalia (apophyses anteriores and tergal plate), corpus bursae (a) and 8th segment (b). 5 & 5b, *A. lugens* Caradja, alltype, gen. prep. no. 633/Sattler; 6 & 6b, *A. blattariella* Hubner, Wien, in HMNH, gen. slide no. 167/Ku; 7 & 7b, *A. lugens* Caradja, Mt. Changbai-shan, N China, gen. slide no. 4714/Park.

length of the apophyses anteriores of the *A. lugens* is much longer than those of *A. blattariella* as shown in the figs 5 and 6.

Material examined. [*A. blattariella* Hübner]– 2 ♂, 2 ♀, no collecting date, Wien, coll. Krone– det. *A. popullella* Clerk, in HMNH, Budapest; 1 ♂, 1 ♀, Headley Common, Surrey, England, 19 VIII 1980, BM(NH).

[*A. lugens* Caradja]– gen. preparation of the lectotype (no. 633c/Sattler) and allotype (no. 633d/Sattler) in Gregore Antipa, NMNH, Romania; 1 ♂, 1 ♀, Jiashan 600 m, Mt Changbai-san, N China, 1 VIII 2000 (KT Park et JS Lee), 2 ♀, Idobekwha 750 m, Changbai-san, N China, 1 VIII 2000 (KT Park et JS Lee), in CIS, Korea.

[*A. populella* Clerk]– See Park, 1988: 154.

Discussion. The above three species are hardly separable each other in the superficial character. The species, *A. lugens* is easily distinguishable from *A. populella* by the male and female genitalia, but is not easy to distinguish from *A. blatariella*. Thus, these two species have often been misidentified and erroneously cited in previous literatures. However, the differences of the genitalia between these species, as mentioned above, can be observed by the critical examination of some characteristic structures. To avoid further confusions, I illustrated their male and female genitalia, comparing them in the same magnification.

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(Received: December 22, 2000)

(Accepted: March 2, 2001)